FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED IN TIRANA

AU0?2117 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1980 was signed today in Tirana between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Cuba. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Cuban side by [name indistinct], deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba. The signing ceremony was attended by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and members of both delegations. [name indistinct], charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present. During its stay in Albania, the Cuban government trade delegation was also received by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade. [name indistinct], charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba, was also present.

ATA CONDEMNS HUA GUOFENG'S VISIT TO BRITAIN

AU031630 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

["New Step in the Strengthening of the London-Beijing Alliance"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 3 (ATA)--The visit to Britain of the chieftain of the Chinese social-imperialists, Hua Guofeng, serves the further strengthening of ties between the Chinese socialimperialists and the British imperialists, and the finding of new roads for the deepening of their collaboration. The statements, too, made by the two parties at the meetings they conducted, testify to this.

Hua Guofeng's visit to Britain, as well as the visits he paid to other capitalist countries, are closely linked with China's aim to get credits and technology. He offered facilitating conditions to the British capital for its new investments in the Chinese economy and got assurances that agreements will conclude in the military field, too, in a near future.

As is reported, an agreement on principle has been concluded, according to which China will buy "Harrier" fighting jets, about which it was spoken during the current visit too.

The current tour of Britain by the representative of Chinese socialimperialism was characterized by a great warmongering hysteria. He arrogantly reiterated social-imperialist China's support for the further strengthening of the NATO aggressive pact, this war instrument in the hands of U.S. imperialism, for the strengthening of the united Europe of the monopolies and the reactionary organisation of the Common Market.

WARSAW PACT MEETING IN BUCHAREST CRITICIZED

AU021747 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Following a series of intensive visits by Soviet social imperialist generals and marshals to various vassal countries in Eastern Europe, and after a number of military maneuvers held on the territory of these countries, a meeting of the military council of the Warsaw Pact was held in Bucharest 29-31 October under the chairmanship of the aggressive pact's commander in chief, Soviet Marshal Kulikov. As usual, this meeting was held under the typical conditions of conspiratorial silence. What little official news was released reveals that the discussions covered new plans for 1980 to further strengthen this aggressive military bloc's potential.

The report delivered at this meeting also dealt with the problem of unity and closer collaboration in the military field. Behind this there are concealed new pressures by the Soviet social imperialist masters to increase their control and at the same time the alliance's military potential by means of additional expenditures on the part of the vassal states.

This intensive military, diplomatic and conspirational activity undertaken by the Soviet social imperialists, and their great concern for the further consolidation of the Warsaw Pact--all this is part of their hegemonistic and aggressive policy in rivalry with U.S. imperialism. Everything testifies to the fact that the endless statements issued daily by the bourgeois and revisionist propaganda about their alleged efforts for peace, disarmament and detente are only demagogy to conceal their feverish war preparations.

KOSOVO MUSIC ENSEMBLE PERFORMS IN DURRES

AU031631 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, November 3 (ATA)--Upon the invitation of "Aleksander Moisiu" Palace of Culture of Durres, the ensemble of "Hajdar Dushi" Musical Association of Gjakova arrived in this city, the day before yesterday.

The Kosovo artists were received by the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Agim Kellici, and by working people of art and culture. A group of artists presented them with bouquets of flowers.

The ensemble of "Hajdar Dushi" Musical Association gave its first performance last night in the hall of "Aleksander Moisiu" Theatre.

Attending the performance were working people of work and production centres, men of art and culture, young men and women and others.

Present were also the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Isa Kurti, etc.

Prior to the performance, the chief of the section of education and culture under the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Eqerm Shehu greeted; on behalf of the ensemble greeted Afrim Deva. [sentence as received]

The performance began with the song devoted to the hero of the people, Hajdar Dushi, which was warmly welcomed. The songs devoted to our national nero Gjergj Kastrioti-Scanderberg, interpreted with [word indistinct] by the rhapsodist Islam Hasi, the song to the Albanian League of Prizren, the songs devoted to Bajram Curri and Emin Duraku, potpourri of wedding songs of Gjakova, etc. were also applauded. All the concert was liked for the good artistic level and was warmly applauded by those present.

At the end of the performance, the Kosova artists were presented with a basket of flowers.

In the honour of the ensemble, the Executive Committee of the District People's Council gave a dinner last night which passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES U.S. INDUSTRIALIST ARMAND HAMMER

AU022120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Armand Hammer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Occidental Petroleum Oil Corporation, at the Boyana Residence today. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction at the visit to Bulgaria of Armand Hammer, who is a pioneer in the development of relations between the United States and the USSR and is now a supporter of the development of relations between the United States and the socialist countries, including Bulgaria. The American visitor stressed his wish to contribute to the expansion of cultural and economic relations between Bulgaria and the United States.

Opportunities for expanding cultural exchange, business relations, and cooperation in the trade sector were discussed during the meeting.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU031717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] A 10-year protocol on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations with the U.S. company Occidental Petroleum Corporation has been signed in Sofia. The protocol notes that this cooperation will be expressed in the designing and building of plants as well as in reconstructing and modernizing the existing Bulgarian plants for the production of chemical products. The two countries also will cooperate in the sphere of the technologies and processes for liquefying lignite and black coal for the purpose of obtaining fluid fuels. Joint prospecting for solid nonmetallic minerals, including coal at great depth, also will be carried out.

This document also provides for production-sharing in the sphere of research, production and trade in oil and oil and petrochemical products between the partners, as well as with third parties. The protocol was signed by Atanas Ginev, chairman of the Coordinationwl Working Group at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and deputy minister of foreign trade, and Armand Hammer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation at the Council of Ministers; Emil Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, high-ranking officials, ministers and departments, and Jack Perry, U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the signing ceremony.

PARTY DAILY NOTES U.S. ATTEMPTS TO OBSTRUCT CUBA IN UN

AU021120 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

["In a Dangerous Direction"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 2 (BTA)--Under this headline Mr Nikolay Golemanov comments in RABOTNICHESKO DELO today on the U.S. attempts at obstructing Cuba's admittance as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.

The commentator points out: "The next in succession anti-Cuban machination of Washington comes in a moment when the thunder of the tanks and helicopters participating in the 'exercise landing' in the Guantanamo base has not yet calmed down, in a moment when it is clear to everybody that in recent months the island of liberty is subject not to sporadic provocations but to a deliberate campaign."

According to the commentator this campaign is aimed at hindering the growing progressive changes in the Caribbean area. He emphasizes the fact that the main blows of Washington of late are against Cuba's authority and influence in the non-aligned countries' movement, in other words against the movement itself. He writes that the slanders of a "Soviet military presence" in Cuba, aimed at presenting that country as a "military satellite" of the USSR, are oriented in this direction.

The commentary reads: "The striving to hold Cuba in a political and economic isolation is characteristic of the U.S. policy of the last twenty years already. But the recent machinations, assessed in the Cuban declaration as a U.S. attempt at transferring the blockade in the UNO, are aimed not only at the liberty island. Their goal is to deprive the non-aligned countries' movement of an authoritative representative in the Security Council. The pursuing of this goal is a typical example of conducting an 'on the position of strength' policy to the detriment of the interest of most countries in the world."

JOINT RESEARCH SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED WITH USSR

AU031512 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

["Intercosmos Bulgaria-1300"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 3 (BTA)--This is the name of the new Bulgaro-Soviet space programme which aims at the complex research into the innosphere.

The programme is devoted to the 13-century jubilee of the Bulgarian state to be celebrated in 1981. After the theoretical training and laboratory tests of the academies of sciences of sciences of the two countries, a research satellite will be launched in round-the-earth orbit.

The satellite is being built in the Soviet Union but its entire research equipment will be Bulgarian. There will be unique devices mounted on board for tracing the changes of the electron and ion concentrations and temperatures of the plasm, for measuring the round-the-earth magnet field with one hundredth of the per cent accuracy, for recording high-l ed particles coming from the far regions of the magnitosphere of the earth, etc. Some o he instruments are of an original design and will be used for the first time in world practice.

With the help of the satellite the Bulgaro-Soviet team looks to get an answer to a number of practical questions pertaining to the influence of the so-called sunny wind (a flow of the fast moving charged particles by the sun) on the shape of the earth magnet field and hence on various processes on the earth. In particular the researchers are interested in the regularities of the distribution of radiowaves near the surface of the earth.

ERICH HONECKER MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV, LEAVES COUNTRY

AU021517 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 2, (BTA)--The concluding talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Erich Honecker ended here this morning. In a constructive way, in a spirit of sincere friendship and cordiality, the two leaders discussed a number of questions of bilateral relations which no doubt will contribute to the expansion and deepening of fraternal links between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between the two countries and the two peoples. They also looked into some fundamental questions of international relations and noted with satisfaction the complete identity in the stands of the two countries.

After the talks the two leaders attended the signing of a programme for the further implementation of the tasks in the "quidelines of economic, scientific and technological cooperation and the further development of socialist economic intergration between Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic after 1980."

The document was signed by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology of the GDR and member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Mr Erich Honecker, who arrived here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today left this country.

At Sofia airport Mr Erich Honecker and the officials who accompanied him were seen off by Mr Todor Zhivkov and by senior Bulgarian party and state leaders.

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU041904 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, November 4, (BTA)--Official talks began here today between Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, and Mr Ante Zelic, secretary of the Federal Committee on Transport and Communications of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY).

The heads of the two delegations emphasized the necessity for expanding contacts between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in all fields of transport. There were reviewed some results from the fulfillment of the intergovernmental agreement up to 1980 on transportation of goods and passengers. The very good cooperation in road building was underlined and the desire was expressed for reciprocal exchange of equipment, specialists and experience, as well as for future contacts in road designing in third countries. The two ministers expressed their readiness to discuss questions of updating and electrifying the Sofia-Nish railway section and the construction of a new railway line between Kumanovo and Nish. It was assessed that there have been established seasonal road links between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, regular and seasonal bus line [word indistinct] been opened, and railway lines which can be better used in the future are being operated.

Tomorrow the two delegations will continue their work. On Tuesday the Yugoslav guests will have meeting with Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications. A cooperation protocol is expected to be signed in the evening.

COMMENTARY ON SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

AU021650 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Ivanka Khlebarova article: "A Dangerous Step"]

[Text] Regardless of the Western countries' attempts to belittle the nuclear test carried out by the Republic of South African [RSA], the world progressive public expresses its deep concern over the actions of Pretoria's racists.

The nuclear explosion reportedly carried out by the RSA is a logical consequence of that government's long term policy and of the RSA racists' often manifested militaristic strivings. The achievement of the nuclear ambitions makes the peoples of that area of the world face a grave new threat, which has already become a reality, as well as a new threat to peace and security.

During the past few years many items have appeared in the world press which expressed concern over the growing striving of the RSA racists to produce a nuclear weapon and over the open militaristic course of their policy. Along with this, it became more and more obvious that, regardless of their strivings, the RSA had found support and concrete assistance among the NATO member countries, despite the UN resolutions. The development of the Pretoria-Tel Aviv ties based on cooperation in the nuclear sphere also contributed to the implementation of the plans of the racists to get their hands on this weapon for mass annihilation. If at certain points the Western countries and the United States have tried to conceal their cooperation with the racists in the sphere of nuclear armament, the racists, however, have made no secret of this. If suffices to recall the statement of former RSA Prime Minister Vorster, who in connection with a press conference given by President Carter in which tried to assert that Pretoria would not at present or in the future try to carry out any nuclear tests, declared as follows: "That they have not made such a promise to Washington."

Meanwhile, the Washington POST recently wrote in frank manner that the U.S. stands on the South African problems "were nothing other than a diplomatic game." The French newspaper LE FIGARO gave the following economic data: "The United States imports from the RSA 57 percent of the vanadium used by it, 48 percent of the platinium and 30 percent of the chromium and other strategic raw materials." There also is another point--this is Washington's striving to explain its policy by nothing else but by a joint struggle that they are both waging against the "communist danger." "The RSA is a fortress of the West--while defending themselves they also are defending us," TIME magazine has written.

The results of the "diplomatic game" are obvious. Pretoria's authorities made use of the policy of certain U.S. circles that is directed toward an arms race as well as of the noise connected with the "communist threat" and speeded up the nuclear test.

About 2 years ago TASS carried the Soviet Government's special statement warning that "The creation of a nuclear weapon by the RSA would have most serous and deep consequences for world peace and for the security of the peoples." The dangerous course followed by the RSA racist rulers, which is tacitly supported by some Western circles, is openly directed toward an increase in the world military potential and toward the creation of further threats to peace and security.

PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT ANGOLA AGAINST S. AFRICAN ACTS

AU022012 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

["Solidarity With Angola"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA)--"The Bulgarian public with deep indignation and anger met the announcement on the bandit assault of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola. This brutal act of aggression on the eve of the UN-initiated international week of solidarity with the people of Namibia is a rude challenge to the UN principles and mankind's conscience." This is underlined in the declaration of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the National Peace Committee.

The nuclear test carried out by the South African Republic and the latest act of agression against the People's Republic of Angola prove clearly once again what an enormous threat is the Pretoria racist regime not only for the countries in the African Continent, but for peace and security in the world.

The Bulgarian public, who has always been solidary with the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for freedom and national independence, declares full and unreserved support to the Angolan people in their struggle against the aggressor.

The declaration says in conclusion: "We resolutely support the appeal of the People's Republic of Angola to the international public, the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity to denounce the aggressive acts of the Pretoria regime and to insist before the UN Security Council to impose the strictest sanctions on the South African Republic, whose politics and actions threaten gravely world peace and security."

ZHIVKOV GREETS CONGRESS OF SOLIDARITY WITH ARAB CAUSE

AU011942 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 1 Nov 79 AU

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, Nov. 1 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a telegram to the participants in the congress for solidarity with the Arab peoples and with their main cause--the Palestine issue, which is currently held in Lisbon. The telegram reads in part:

"It is with feelings of anxiety that we follow the development of events in the Middle East where the political and military confrontation, much aggravated in the wake of the separate Egypt-Israel treaty signing, poses a grave threat to peace and security in the world.

The Palestine issue underlying the Middle East crisis, has not yet found its just solution. The plight of the Palestine people, driven out of their native land and deprived of the means of existence, is a stain which mars the history of our time.

Further on Mr T. Zhivkov writes:

"As we have repeatedly stated before, we deem the just and lasting peace in the Middle East attainable solely through total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the 1967-occupied Arab territories, through granting the Arab people of Palestine their inalienable rights, their right to self-determination and to the foundation of an independent state of their own included, and also granting them the right to return to their native places in keeping with the UN resolutions, through securing the independent existence and the security of all states living in that area. The making of such a decision takes the collective effort of all the concerned parties with the Palestine Liberation Organization participating on an equal footing as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES NEWLY ADOPTED BILLS

AU312030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU

[Statement by Vladimir Bonev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the National Assembly, to Radio Sofia correspondent following the 30-31 October 11th session of the Seventh National Assembly in Sofia--recorded]

[Excerpt] The 11th session of the 7th National Assembly discussed important questions and adopted a number of laws settling certain essential problems of our social administration.

A law on administrative production was adopted. This law describes the procedures involved in issuing administrative acts, in appealing against them and in the implementation of individual administrative acts. Citizens are entitled to appeal administrative acts in the respective administrative organ and in court. Administrative and legal protection is insured for the citizens' rights against incorrectly issued administrative acts and this actually helps expand socialist democracy.

In the law adopted on fire protection the main attention is devoted to preventive measures.

With the amendment and addendum to the law on the people's militia, the territorial departments of the militia are actually being submitted to double supervision--to the Ministry of Interior on the one hand, and to the people's councils on the other hand. The militia departments are being incorporated into the territorial structure of the people's councils.

The amendments to the penal code considerably increase the sanctions against crimes in the sector of liquid fuels, by allowing for the imposition of fines from 4 to 4,000 leva, and the confiscation of private motor vehicles found using state-owned liquid fuels--in other words, crimes against socialist property. The sanctions adopted are extremely necessary because of the increased social danger represented by actions committed as a result of the worldwide energy crises or, to put it more concretely, by the increased frequency of cases of abuse of state-owned liquid fuel for personal advantage.

STATE CONTROL COMMITTEE REPORTS SHORTCOMINGS

Advertising, Salt Enterprises Accused

AU031450 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] BTA--At its session yesterday the State and People's Control Committee reviewed documents containing results of a check carried out in connection with reports about violations of state and financial discipline. Violations of state and financial discipline and incorrect style and methods of work have been ascertained in the work of the leadership of the "advertising" economic enterprise and cases of abuse of their official positions for personal advantages by certain leading members of the management have been discovered.

The State and People's Control Committee required the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services to see to it that the "advertising" economic enterprise conforms its activities to the existing rules and regulations and recommended that organizational changes should be taken within the above-mentioned enterprise so that the working atmosphere within the collective would be improved. The committee also imposed severe punishments upon the officials who have been proven guilty.

The check carried out in the "Black Sea salt-producing industry" mining-economic enterprise and in the non-metallic desposits" enterprise, in connection with use of local raw materials to cover the needs for salt, showed that a number of shortcomings had been allowed to occur in this connection, shortcomings that are by no means caused by environmental or climate conditions.

The State and People's Control Committee required Stamen Stamenov, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Lacho Patrov, general manager of the "industrial construction" state economic trust, to take urgent measures for the introduction of effective technological methods and for a full utilization of production plots, for the elimination of squandering of fuel and electric power, as well as for speeding up the construction of a new salt-mine department in Provadiya town and for the implementation of necessary repair work for the equipment.

At yesterday's session of the People' and State Control Committee the results of a check at the Ministry of Power Supply and its economic organizations which are engaged in the construction of the electric power grid system in our country also were reviewed.

Transportation Action

AU031452 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] The State and People's Control committee has discussed the results of the control work performed so far in connection with the prompt transportation of freight and of timely operation of the transportation means. The checks were carried out in connection with the struggle to overcome difficulties in securing the necessary transportation for our national economic needs.

In connection with the shortcomings established concerning the timely operation of transportation means, the okrug committees for State and People's control in Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Vidin, Kyustendil, Vratsa and other okrugs punished the officials guilty of the shortcomings. The Committee for State and People's Control calls for attention by the control organs to this matter and urges them to increase strictness.

STOYANOV DISCUSSES AMENDMENT TO MILITIA LAW

AU021730 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] At the 11th session of the 7th National Assembly in Sofia on 30 October, Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, reported on the 8th item of the session's agenda--the draft bill on amending and complementing the law on the people's militia--as submitted by the Council of Ministers. The proposed draft bill on amending and complementing the law on the people's militia aims at perfecting the practical implementation of the Leninist principle of double supervision of the organs of the people's militia and is in compliance with the party's decisions. The necessity to make these organs also subordinated to the people's councils stems from their nature as local organs of state power which also are implementing tasks connected with protecting public order and observing socialist legality.

This draft bill also provides for the minister of internal affairs to continue the general supervision of the people's militia, while the director of the people's militia will continue to have indirect control. The decisions of the people's councils and of their executive committees will be taken into consideration by the territorial departments of the people's militia.

Incorporating the people's militia departments into the organizational structure of the people's councils will improve the supervision and increase the responsibility of the people's councils for social management. This also will provide a possibility to more fully assess the local conditions connected with the struggle against the violations of law. In addition to this, the coordination of the state and public organs on the territory of the appropriate people's councils connected with their work for protecting public order will improve.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS PERNIK OKRUG 3 NOVEMBER

AU031415 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, was a dear guest of the working people of the Pernik Okrug who are celebrating today the 50th jubilee of their city. Comrade Todor Zhivkov first visited the builders at the heavy machine-building plant near the town of Radomir. He was cordially welcomed by the workers involved in the construction work at the largest project of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Accompanied by Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug Party Committee, and Eng Georgi Velichkov, representative of the BCP Central Committee to this project, Comrade Todor Zhivkov inspected (?department) No 13. The first party and state leader and those accompanying him later visited the construction site at the Lenin metallurgical plant, which is being expanded. Todor Zhivkov was acquainted with the construction-assembly work there.

COMMENTARY ON NUCLEAR EXPLOSION NEAR SOUTH AFRICA

AU021450 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Lubomir Trefny commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Notes": "The Thief Is Shouting..."]

[Text] In the middle of last month American espionage satellites, seismographs and other instruments monitoring movements below and above the ocean's surface registered a low-intensity nuclear explosion, the epicenter of which lay on the divide between the Indian and Atlantic oceans. The United States reported that it was probably a nuclear weapons test carried out by the Republic of South Africa.

The explosion below the ocean's surface evoked the justified concern of all those who realize that the arming of South African racists with nuclear weapons means a real danger for peace throughout the world. Roelof Botha, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of South Africa, hastened to deny the report concerning the South African republic's nuclear weapons test. The claim that the Republic of South Africa does not need to develop the most modern weapons, because classical armaments are sufficient for the fight against the patriots, stands in sharp contrast to Botha's own statement of a few months ago, namely, that the Republic of South Africa already has its own "missile fist" and that it will also have an atom bomb in the near future.

When R. Botha saw that he could not influence world public opinion with such a denial, he began spreading the rumor that the explosion had allegedly been caused by a breakdown of a Soviet atomic submarine which was allegedly underway near the strategic route around the Cape of Good Hope. The intention here is quite obvious--to cover up one's own militaristic plans and to throw propaganda mud at that country which is adhering, with exemplary consistency, to all international treaties banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, space and underground. TASS has officially announced that no explosion, breakdown, or missile firing had taken place on the Soviet submarines in the area.

Certain Western countries are striving to inflate a propaganda bubble around the alleged explosion of a Soviet atomic submarine. They are acting like the thief crying "catch the thief!" The endeavors of the Republic of South Africa to acquire equipment for enriching uranium have been known for several years. As was recently stated by the DER SPIEGEL periodical, the Republic of South Africa does not need enriched uranium for peaceful purposes at all, because it does not have a single nuclear power station. As far back as August, 1977 the TASS agency had published the report about the Republic of South Africa's preparations to test nuclear weapons in the Kalahari Desert. This report evoked concern even in the West, and the South African racists were forced to abandon their plan although, as is selfevident, this did not mean that they gave it up entirely.

All the events surrounding the explosion below the ocean's surface have undoubtedly become one of the links of the propaganda chain planned in advance to discredit the Soviet Union and its peace initiative. The staged clamor about "Soviet fingers under the ocean" is being spread today particularly by those who have dirtied their arms up to the elbows in South African uranium.

STRUGGLE FOR KURDISH AUTONOMY IN IRAN, IRAQ REPORTED

AU021351 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Julius P. Lderincz article: "The Kurds, Kurdistan and Iran today; Will the Time of Law and Peace Come?"; Passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] NOT A DAY PASSES WITHOUT ALARMING REPORTS COMING IN FROM IRAN ABOUT THE TENSION AND FIGHTS BETWEEN UNITS OF THE IRANIAN ARMY, OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS AND, ON THE OTHER SIDE, THE FORMATIONS OF KURDS ARE DEMANDING THEIR AUTONOMY MOST VEHEMENTLY AND IN A MOST ORGANIZED MANNER. AS THE QUESTION OF INSURING THE KURDS' NATIONAL RIGHTS CROPS UP FROM TIME TO TIME IN EXTREMELY DRAMATIC FORM, SEVERAL READERS HAVE ASKED US TO WRITE SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR HISTORY AND THEIR ENDEAVORS.

The situation began to change after 1968 when the progressive, patriotic wing of the Ba'ath Party (Socialist Party of Arab Revival) came to power in Iraq and carried out many progressive measures in the political, economic and social sphere, and tried to solve the Kurd question by granting autonomy to the Kurds. THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST ORIENTATION OF THE NEW IRAQI REGIME NEVERTHELESS EVOKED THE MALEVOLENCE OF REACTIONARY FORCES IN THE AREA; AND THUS, FOR INSTANCE, THE SHAH OF IRAN AND THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL MADE USE OF THE KURDISH FACTOR FOR EXERTING PRESSURE AGAINST THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT. The "Kurdish Garibaldi" [Barzani] turned into an "elderly tiger" who accepted assistance even from the Shah, whom he had regarded as a non-person after the fall of the Mohabad Republic.

According to rather reliable sources, in the years 1972-75 Barzani received $16 million from the CIA, the American Central Intelligence Agency. At that time official Israeli propaganda suddenly began defending the Kurds and sharply attacking Iraq and Syria for their "anti-Kurd policy." At the same time it could find no words to condemn the Iranian Shah's reactionary regime, or for condemning Turkey, a NATO member country--that is, for condemning states, where most Kurds are living; states which did not permit even a mention of the Kurds existence. Even at that time Barzani had already departed from the leftwing, socialist forces and streams in the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, which had not reconciled themselves to the iniquities perpetrated against the Kurds either (even one of Barzani's sons was among them), but which had also refused to serve the interests of the Kurdish feudal lords and of the new pro-Western orientation of old Barzani. In 1975, when the Shah's reconciliation with Iraq was effected, the disappointed Mustafa Barzani left for the United States, where he died this spring.

The Kurds received with great enthusiasm this year's February change in Iran--they themselves took an active part in overthrowing the monarchist proimperialist regime: And they trusted that, althoughly they belong to the Sunni branch of Islam, the Shi'ite clergy, which played such an important role in the revolutionary movement in Iran, would show understanding for the Kurds' longings and rights. TRUE, THE NEWLY FORMED IRANIAN REVOLUTIONARY POWER ENCOUNTERED A MOST OPPRESSIVE LEGACY FROM THE SHAH'S REGIME IN ALL SPHERES OF THE IRANIAN SOCIETY'S LIFE, THE PROBLEMS CANNOT BE SOLVED OVERNIGHT: BUT NEVERTHELESS, IN THE MATTER OF THE POSITION OF NATIONALITY GROUPS, IT HESITATED TOO LONG AND MADE NO CLEAR STATEMENT. THERE WERE EVEN SEVERAL INDICATIONS THAT IS WAS NOT WELL-DISPOSED TOWARD THE NATIONALITIES' MODERATE DEMANDS. In fact, the Kurds did not demand a separation from Iran; that is, they are not acting like a separatist force, they are merely demanding a political and cultural autonomy. The rejection of those demands by Tehran has led them to take up their arms again.

At the same time one should naturally not forget one thing: the plans of intelligence services in the United States, Israel, Egypt and Britain to make use of the unstable situation in Iran and to deepen it even further. THEY ARE ZEROING IN ON THE MOST SENSITIVE AND WEAKEST PLACES IN THE PRESENT IRANIAN DEVELOPMENT; THIS SHOULD FINALLY LEAD TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT REGIME IN IRAN AND TO THE ENTHRONEMENT OF AN UNAMBIGUOUSLY PRO-WESTERN, PRO-AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. The facts on that have been published by the prominent French journalist and commentator Eric Rouleau in the Paris newspaper LE MONDE and in the Beirut paper ASH-SHA'B'. According to these reports, British intelligence in particular is to establish contacts with religious leaders of the nationalities, and particularly with people from the feudal strata, so as to stimulate them to fight--not so much in the interests of national minorities, as primarily against the Tehran government.

It is thus all the more important that the Iranian Government find for itself a path toward reaching an understanding with the nationalities and simultaneously finding the most effective method of settling their position and restoring peace in the country. The Tehran government set up a commission of three ministers, who are to find a way out of the crisis in Iran's Kurdistan. Mostafa Katira'i, minister of housing and urban development, who is not member of the commission, declared THAT, ACCORDING TO AN AGREEMENT WITH AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI AT A CONFERENCE IN QOM, THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO TAKE THE PATH OF SOLVING THE KURDISH QUESTION BY USING MILITARY FORCE, POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS AND SOCIOECONOMIC MEASURES. When asked by the Tehran newspaper ETTELA'AT to explain it further, he said: "The government considers it imperative to take all three parths in parallel. The government must preserve its power position with the aid of force and, if necessary, also make use of the army. As far as the political settlement is concerned, the government is prepared to establish contacts with the Kurds if their demands are sensible and acceptable."

In other words, the possibility is still open for diverse approaches to the Kurdish question. HISTORICALLY, USE OF MILITARY FORCE HAD NEVER SUCCEEDED IN SUPPRESSING THE KURDS' WILL TO ACQUIRE A POSITION WITH FULL RIGHTS AND A POSSIBILITY OF ASSERTING THEIR NATIONAL FEATURES, AND OBVIOUSLY THAT ALSO APPLIES TO THE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PDRY

LD022212 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak National Defense Minister General Martin Dzur returned here on Friday from a four-day friendly visit to the Yemen People's Democratic Republic. During the visit, made at the invitation of his Yemeni counterpart Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, questions of common interests were discussed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere. General Dzur was also received by Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. His visit contributed to the further development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and their armies.

BENO, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ALGERIA

LD050044 Prague CTK in English 1603 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Prague--An official Czechoslovak delegation which attended the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution at the invitation of the National Liberation Front Party and the Algerian Government returned here on Saturday night. The delegation was headed by Mukulas Beno, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee.

COMMENTARY ON FRG LINKS TO SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR BOMB

AU021604 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[K.I. commentary: "Confessions in Batches"]

[Text] Although nuclear collaboration with South Africa has been steadfastly denied in the FRG for many years, when a nuclear flash on Africa's southern tip recently alarmed the world, Bonn's UN Ambassador Von Wechmar vehemently put on airs to defend himself "explicitly against accusations" which "contradict the facts." If it is charged, Von Wechmar said, "that we are collaborating with South Africa in the nuclear field, then a marked and expressed rebuttal is in order."

One thing is embarrassing: The denial was closely followed by partial confessions in the FRG press. Pretoria has been technically capable of producing a nuclear bomb for 2 years, and "the required know-how was gained by the South Africans--who possess a wealth of uranium--above all in the Federal Republic--thanks to the active assistance of German companies and scientists." The cooperation in the transfer of procedures to enrich uranium even took place "at the level of state secretaries"--the names of Hans Hilger Haunschild and Detlev Rohwedder were mentioned. This is a new example of how much certain bold claims, and denials also, from the Rhine are worth. Again the truth was beeped out on the nuclear collaboration with Pretoria under the pressure of events, even if only by bits and pieces. The next confession will not be long in coming.

HONECKER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD021322 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, returned to Berlin today from his friendship visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CSSR

LD022301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The development of economic relations between the GDR and Czechoslovakia during the 1981-85 period was at the center of the 22d meeting of the joint economic committee which ended in Berlin on Friday. During the 2-day meeting several framework accords and long-term agreements concerning inventions and quality control, among others were endorsed.

According to a press release, the delegations which were headed by the deputy premiers of the two countries, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Jindrich Zahradnik noted the positive fact that the development of trade between the two countries in 1979 has again been steady and stable. During recent months a number of jointly planned and completed industrial projects have been handed over, for instance, in the energy, metallurgical, textile and food industries of the GDR and in the metallurgical and printing industries of Czechoslovakia.

The economic committee also discussed the level of cooperation in science and technology. Cooperation in this respect had deepened and proved advantageous especially in the textile machines and mechine-tool industry, the chemical industry and in retail trade. The effectiveness of scientific and technical cooperation should be raised still further to insure a faster practical application of new results. The meeting was presented with the draft of a relevant program of elected key subjects for cooperation in research during the 1981-85 period.

During his stay in Berlin Jindrich Zahradnik was received by SED Politburo members Paul Verner and Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. During their talks further cooperation of the two countries especially in the economic sphere was discussed. Proceeding from the Berlin peace initiative of the USSR, it was stressed that every effort had to be made to consolidate peace and detente in Europe and the world.

AGREEMENTS ON FURTHER ECONOMIC COOPERATION SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD032348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest (ADN correspondent)--Agreements on further scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the GDR and Hungary to 1985 have been signed in Budapest as a result of the 3-day visit by Dr Rudi Georgi, GDR minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery. The agreements were signed for the Hungarian side by Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and engineering, and Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry.

EBERT SAYS INCREASED ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE MAIN CONCERN

LD031654 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Friedrich Ebert, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo has spoken of the social force represented by the more than 250,000 deputies and successor candidates in the GDR. Speaking at a scientific conference in Berlin yesterday, he said that the main concern of every representative of the people was to bring about by consistent and resourceful effort a further increase in the performance of the national economy. Deputies must therefore persistently influence plan fulfillment in their territories. In this context, Friedrich Ebert stressed the task of factory management, trade union and plant collectives, which should support their elected representatives in this responsible function.

KESSLER SPEAKS ON MILITARY POLICY, PARAMILITARY TRAINING

AU021230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)--On Thursday, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy national defense minister and chief of the NVA main political administration spoke on current problems of the SED's military policy and socialist paramilitary training at the "Ernst Schneller" SED Bezirk Party School in Karl-Marx-Stadt. Speaking to more than 600 party and state officials of the industrial bezirk, he called the securing of socialism and peace the central concern of the military policy of the workers class party. "In fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the GDR, throughout the 30 years of its history, furnished a contribution highly esteemed by the peoples to the normalization of the political situation in Europe," the speaker emphasized. "In doing so we are always guided by the fact that peace does not come by itself, it has to be enforced in a consistent struggle against the resistance of its enemies." The Berlin peace initiative of the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, which has found great response among all peace-loving people, at the same time requires that the present approximative military balance not be changed in favor of imperialism's aggressive circles.

MUECKENBERGER PRESENTS BANNERS TO SOVIET TROOPS

LD022236 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Central Executive of the German-Soviet Friendship Society awarded on Friday banners of honor to troop units and installations of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

The banners were handed over by society President Erich Mueckenberger at a festive parade. The member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee paid tribute to the great services of the Soviet people in the development and prospering of the GDR. Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and member of the Presidium of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, awarded banners in a Soviet artillery unit.

HERRMANN RECEIVES SPK DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD021426 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Chey Saphon, director general of the SPK News Agency, for a friendly discussion. Chey Saphon is also president of the Kampuchean Union of Journalists.

Joachim Herrmann emphasized the great sympathy with which the GDR is watching the important progress made in the normalization of life and in the further construction of Democratic Kampuchea in its march forward to socialism. It would also in future stand in firm solidarity by the side of the people's republic. Guenther Poetschke, ADN director general, and Chey Saphon today signed an agreement on the exchange of news and photographs between both agencies. A number of solidarity steps with SPK were agreed on at the same time.

DOHLUS RECEIVES ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU021052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday [25 October] Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party headed by Lorenzo Sintini, Central Committee member and Secretariat member of the regional leadership of Emilia Romagna, for a talk. The delegation of the Italian Communist Party, which is visiting the GDR at the invitation by the SED Central Committee, had talks with the SED Central Committee and acquainted itself with the experience gained in party work in Magdeburg Bezirk. During a friendly meeting, the representatives of the Italian Communist Party reported on the work of their party organizations, which centers on the defense of the interests of the Italian workers class and the struggle for democratic change. They expressed their esteem for the success achieved in the building of socialism in the GDR. Horst Dohlus expounded on the great achievements of the working people for the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding and the further implementation of the decisions of the SED's Ninth Congress. The two sides emphasized the extraordinary importance of the most recent disarmament and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community and stressed the necessity of enhanced action by all peace forces for military detente.

DELEGATION LEAVES ALGIERS FOR HOME

LD031501 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--By ADN correspondent--The GDR party and government delegation led by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber, which attended the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, left for home on Saturday. It was seen off at Algiers airport by members of the National Liberation Front Central Committee Djelloul Malaika, vice president of the National People's Assembly, and Ahmed Ali Ghozali, minister of public works.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD032334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2102 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The military delegation of the Mozambique People's Republic led by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Permanent Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee, national political commissar of the defense and security forces and acting defense minister, was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, on behalf of GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. During the past few days the Mozambique officers had an exchange of experience at the GDR Defense Ministry in which they stressed that their visit had further strengthened the close friendly relations between the National People's Army and the People's Liberation Forces of Mozambique.

FDJ CONFERENCE DISCUSSED PROPAGANDISTS' TASKS

AU021300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Oct 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed dispatch from Bernau: "FDJ Conference Deliberated on Tasks of Propagandists: USSR Peace Initiative Welcomed: Egon Krenz Spoke"]

[Summary] "The GDR youth passionately endorses the peace initiative submitted by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin. That was affirmed by the 680 participants of a central FDJ propagandists conference at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College on Bogen Lake on Friday [26 October]. With strong approval they received the declaration of intent which the National Council session of the National Front on the same day had addressed to GDR citizens.

"Central to the conference was a vivid exchange of ideas on the effectiveness of Marxist-Leninist and SED policy dissemination among youth. Participating in the conference, together with Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, also were Professor Hanna Wolf, rector of the Karl Marx Party College; Prof Dr Erich Hahn, director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Philosophy at the Academy of Social Sciences and Klaus Gaebler, head of the Propaganda Department of the SED Central Committee." Klaus Bernhardt, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, spoke about experiences and new demands levied against the forthcoming FDJ study year. He noted that more than 1.8 million FDJ members and youths not affiliated with the FDJ participated in the contest for the "For Good Knowledge" badge and thanked the 80,000 propagandists who worked in the circles of youth socialists and youth forums in 1978.

"In his concluding speech Egon Krenz termed it a fine task for the propagandists to further promote the great interest of youth in the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world and to help develop it as an attitude of life. Only thus is it possible to find one's bearings in the variety of political events, to distinguish between essential and nonessential things and to find answers to the most varied problems of our times. Knowledge, experiences and the faculty of discernment in problems related to the concept of the world, give the individual greater possibilities and capabilities to help create the developed socialist society and to lead a meaningful and successful life. The historical road of our republic is most closely linked with the application of Marxism-Leninism." Referring to the outcome of the "FDJ rollcall GDR 30" and to the new projects of many FDJ collectives, Egon Krenz stated that "the readiness of youth to work in a dedicated and wise manner for the implementation of the national economic targets is great. That is unimaginable without the contribution of propagandists and help to set free spiritual forces which are indispensable for high achievements in socialist competition."

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT WEEK, S. AFRICA

LD021330 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI)--The Hungarian events of the UN Disarmament World Week concluded Wednesday. Conference, meetings and different forums were held to enable the broadest layers of the population to express their firm conviction: The cohesion of the international peace movement has to be strengthened in order to consolidate the hitherto achieved results of political detente and to complete it with military detente," [quotation marks as received] stressed Bela Kovacs, secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council and general secretary of the National Peace Council.

"The international and Hungarian events of the 1979 UN Disarmament World Week focussed on the situation following the signing of SALT II and on the U.S. package of deploying medium-range rockets and cruise missiles in Western Europe. This would certainly involve the continuation of the arms race, viewed with justified anxiety by all the peace-loving people on our continent and worldwide.

"Speakers at the central and local events held in Hungary observed with deep concern: The arms race has reached a new and very dangerous stage. Therefore, it is time to put a halt--in conformity with the WPC appeal--to the quantitative and qualitative trial of military capabilities which threatens with destruction and runs to waste an unprecedented volume of material and intellectual resources of the entire mankind.

"The masses of the Hungarian people--in support of the persistent peace endeavors of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the Hungarian Government--demand in one accord that a ban be put on all kinds of mass destructive weapons and the plan of deploying neutron arms and medium-range rockets in Western Europe be abandoned at once. Our public expects the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty, opening the way to the preparation of SALT II and promoting the productive continuation of the central European arms and troops reduction talks. Our peace movement assured of its understanding and support the peace movements and public opinion of the West European capitalist countries which--in the wake of the Soviet initiative of reducing unilaterally military forces in central Europe--are urging the NATO powers to take concrete force reduction and arms limitation steps.

"Our society was shocked to learn about the nuclear explosion carried out by the South African racist regime at a time when the world's peoples spoke out against armament on occasion of the UN Disarmament World Week. The National Peace Council protests this dangerous menace and condemns the instigators, executers and supporters of nuclear armament in South Africa," concluded his statement Bela Kovacs. [as received]

MAROTHY HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG YOUNG SOCIALISTS

LD050046 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)--The delegation of the Young Socialists (JUSO) of the FRG has concluded its four-day visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ). Headed by JUSO President Gerhard Schroder, the visiting delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the KISZ CC led by First Secretary Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The discussions covered international political and youth movement issues, development of relations between KISZ and JUSO and international youth affairs.

The FRG youth delegation met Janos Barabas, secretary of the State Committee for the Youth, and called at the headquarters of the World Democratic Youth Union where it was briefed about the WFDY's activities by General Secretary Miklos Barabas and several members of the world federation's bureau. The JUSO delegation also visited the Budapest University of Technology and got acquainted there with higher education in Hungary. The visitors also saw the studio of young painter Andras Osavklak. The JUSO delegation left Budapest on Sunday.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NETHERLANDS

LD021422 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI)--The 6th session of the Hungarian-Dutch joint commission ended in the Institute for Cultural Relations (KKI) in Budapest on Thursday. As a result of the talks, Sandor Demeter, vice-president of KKI, and P.W.A.G. Cort van der Linden, head of the Cultural and Information Directorate of the Dutch Foreign Ministry, signed the work plan for the execution of the cooperation agreement--originally signed on February 14, 1968--during 1980-81.

This document covers all the areas of the Hungarian-Dutch cultural relations and provides possibilities for the exchange of specialists and researchers working in various branches of science. It assists the development of relations between the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Dutch Royal Scientific Academy and provides the possibilities for the further development of bilateral cooperation. The sides agreed that the 100th anniversary of the birth of Bela Bartok will be commemorated in the Netherlands. In the development of literary relations the annual exchange of the list of works to be translated is of great significance, and the two sides will mutually receive translators for linguistic training.

The Dutch delegation was received by Rudolf Ronai, president of the KKI, who was also present at the signing of the document.

LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES, SEEN OFF BY PUJA

LD050040 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI)--Gaston Thorn, foreign minister of Luxembourg, left Budapest on Sunday at the end of his official visit in Hungary. He was seen off at the Budapest Ferihegy Airport by his host Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

DELEGATION LED BY BISZKU RETURNS FROM ALGERIA

LD022302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Hungarian delegation to the Algerian revolution anniversary celebrations, led by Bela Biszku, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, returned home from Algeria today.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD022140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] And now we report in detail the communique issued at the 1 November session of the MSZMP Central Committee:

A communique has been issued on yesterday's session of the MSZMP Central Committee presided over by Janos Kadar.

Apart from the Central Committee members, the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, Central Committee departmental heads, first secretaries of county party committees and secretaries of the Budapest party committee also took part in the session.

The Central Committee discussed and approved the briefing of Secretary Imre Gyori on topical international issues as well as the report by First Secretary Janos Kadar on political and organizational issues connected with the 12th congress.

While surveying the international situation, the Central Committee established: Today the process of detente is progressing under more complicated and more difficult conditions. The crucial question before humanity continues to be safeguarding peace and averting a new world war. Setting off from this principle, the Hungarian People's Republic is struggling, together with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community and with every progressive, peace-loving force, for further strengthening international security, for the continuation of political detente and for progress in the restriction of the arms race and toward disarmament.

The Central Committee expressed the conviction that the realization of the suggestions made by the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty as well as of the initiatives worked out at the conference of the foreign ministers of the member states held in Budapest this year, would well serve the mutual security of the countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act, strengthen their mutual trust and further deepen constructive cooperation among them.

The MSZMP, the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian people highly value and fully support the latest initiatives for peace announced to the world, with the concurrence of the Warsaw Treaty member states, by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech in Berlin at the jubilee celebration of the German Democratic Republic. The decision to unilaterally reduce the number of armed forces, tanks and other military equipment stationed in the GDR is yet another proof of the Soviet Union's endeavors for peace. From the point of view of furthering military detente it is of prime significance that the Soviet Union is ready to reduce the number of medium-range missiles in the western areas of the USSR if NATO does not deploy new weapons of this kind in West Europe. The further confidence-building measures put forward by Leonid Brezhnev are also aimed at improving the European and global atmosphere.

The Central Committee expressed the hope that the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union will evoke genuine answers from the NATO member countries. On their part, the Warsaw Treaty member states have declared their willingness to give the greatest consideration to any other proposal that may be proposed for strengthening trust among nations and for advancing military detente and disarmament.

The Central Committee pointed out that the extremist imperialist circles are making every effort to step up the arms race and are continuing their propaganda campaign to poison the international atmosphere. The plans for the deployment of new nuclear weapons in certain European NATO countries are designed to upset the existing military balance. Their realization would endanger the results of detente so far, would increase the armaments race and would strain the European political situation. Cooperation among and firm stands by all progressive, peace-loving forces is indispensable for frustrating these designs. At present, it is a realistic and attainable goal that the equal security of countries and peoples should come about on a lower level of armaments. This is demanded by the interests of humanity and peace.

The communique points out that our party and the Hungarian people, in the interest of curbing the nuclear arms race, consider it very important that the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, which would reduce military tension, exert a beneficial influence on all discussions on disarmament and improve the international atmosphere, should come into effect as soon as possible.

The Central Committee approved the report of the party and government delegation which, headed by Janos Kadar, participated in the ceremonies of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the first German worker-peasant state. It gladly noted that the working people of that fraternal country, under the leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party, have made achievements of historic significance in the building of a socialist society. The country's active, peace-loving foreign policy is deservedly met with wide scale international recognition.

The participation of our delegation in the GDR's jubilee further deepened the fraternal friendship of our peoples and countries and their internationalist cooperation.

The Central Committee highly valued the visit to Hungary of Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The Hungarian-Soviet meetings and interparty talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, contributed to the further development of the brotherly cooperation founded on our mutual principles, objectives and interests.

The deepening of our relations with the countries of the socialist community, their communist and worker parties, has been successfully served by the Hungarian-Czechoslovak, Hungarian-Romanian prime ministerial, the Hungarian-GDR and Hungarian-Cuban foreign ministerial discussions, and the Prague talks of the Central Committee secretaries.

During the Budapest visit of the delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party we confirmed anew our solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people who, under the pressure of imperialism and faced with the Chinese threat, are defending their freedom and independence and are struggling for the peace and security of the Southeast Asian peoples.

The Central Committee declared that our country is continuing its policy of peaceful coexistence and the realization of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

The official visit of Helmut Schmidt, the chancellor of the FRG, was a significant event in the development of our countries' relations. The high-level talks successfully served the strengthening of the two countries' mutally advantageous relations and contributed to the better understanding of the positions taken on the major issues of international life.

The visit to our country of Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, was a significant contribution to the development of the two countries' political, economic and cultural relations.

In the interests of promoting international security and cooperation, as well as detente and the development of our bilateral relations, the representatives of our country conducted negotiations with leading politicians of a number of countries since the last meeting of the Central Committee.

The visit by Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, has promoted the further intensification of our good relations with the United Nations and its specialized organizations and at the same time it provided an opportunity for the comprehensive expounding of our country's foreign political aspirations.

The Central Committee assessed as an important event of international life the summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana. It welcomed the confirmation by the conference of the progressive and anti-imperialist trend of the movement. The resolutions approved represent a contribution to the solution of the main problems of our age, the cause of social progress and the defense of peace. The Hungarian People's Republic supports the actions of the movement of nonalined countries against the imperialist and neocolonialist attempts.

The Central Committee highly valued the discussions held by our party in the spirit of internationalist solidarity and comradely cooperation with communist parties active in capitalist and developing countries. The development of our bilateral relations and the achievement of common goals were served by the talks in Hungary of the president of the Netherlands Communist Party, the general secretaries of the Portuguese Communist Party, the Swiss Labor Party and the Venezuelan Communist Party, and the delegations of the West Berlin, Australian, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and Honduras fraternal parties, the visit of a delegation of our party to Sweden and the participation of a delegation of our party in the Congress of the CPUSA, as well as meetings with representatives of the French, Greek, Italian and Spanish Communist parties.

In the course of a visit by a delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party we expressed our solidarity with the struggle of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and its people for social progress and the defense of the country's independence. At the talks with the delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party and the Popular Action Movement of the Chilean Worker-Peasant Unity we expressed our sympathy with the Chilean people fighting against fascist oppression.

The strengthening of our relations was successfully served by the visit to Budapest of the deputy secretary general of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and our participation in the Conference of the Jamaican People's National Party.

A contribution was made to the promotion of the cause of detente, in Europe, of peace and security by the discussions held with delegations of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and the British Labor Party and representatives of the German Social Democratic Party.

The Central Committee heard and approved a report summing up the preparations for the 12th congress. It decided that the party congress should open on 24 March 1980.

The Central Committee submits the following proposal for the agenda of the congress:

1. Report by the party Central Committee on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th congress and on the tasks of the party.

2. Report by the Central Control Committee.

3. Report by the revision commission.

4. Election of the members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

The Central Committee discussed the directives for the congress in an exhaustive debate and decided to publish the final document in December. The communists should discuss the directives at meetings of members and at party conferences, should ask for the views of nonparty people and should make their observations. The Central Committee requests the National Trade Union Council, the KISZ Central Committee, the PPF National Council, the National Cooperative Council, the National Council of Hungarian Women and the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to discuss the congress directives and express their views.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF HUA'S FRG TRIP

AU021538 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[Ryszard Wojna article: "Hua and the 'Realpolitik'"]

[Text] The world press reports on Hua Guofeng's trip in Western Europe are primarily focused on noting the similarities and differences in the views held by the Chinese guest and his hosts on detente. For example, we know that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing rejected the Chinese view that Europe should become "a counter against the Soviet Union in the West as China is in the East." On the other hand, Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher had concurred in the Chinese evaluation of Soviet policy and expressed her readiness to sell weapons to China.

In the case of the FRG the problem is even more complicated and it is impossible to regard Hua's visit there from a single viewpoint.

Frau Schlei, one of the leading SPD politicians, had this to say about the visit: "Those who have counted on a foreign policy sensation and have thought that they could play China against the Soviet Union have been disappointed."

The SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG noted that the Chinese leader had to deal with an unofficial "great coalition" composed of all the Bundestag parties interested in toning down the accents that could provoke concern in the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Those two statements are not contradictory. It is true that the FRG mass media have shown great discipline in trying to smother Hua's statements and not to dwell too much on their meaning. The Chinese guest also has adapted himself to that game to some extent. It was obvious to everyone, however, that what was at stake was mutually agreed conduct. Theo Sommer, a leading FRG columnist and chief editor of DIE ZEIT, has written: "Diplomatic tact is not alien to the Chinese if it is in their interest. But in fact, Mao's successor has said nothing different from what is said daily in Beijing."

It is common knowledge that anti-Sovietism has been the alpha and omega of Chinese policy for many years now. In addition, the vision of the world as seen by Beijing is based on anti-Sovietism. In all his statements made in the FRG, Hua announced that China wants a united and strong Western Europe and strong Germany. "Strong" was to mean "economically and militarily strong." In that context one had to note the recurring statement that "(he) has enormous respect for the German people's justified aspirations to have their country reunited." As we know, for Bonn that means the aspiration to liquidate the GDR.

It goes without saying that the last statement became an opportunity for many West German politicians--not only those in opposition--to express their gratitude. The ADN press agency of the GDR had this to say: "There is every indication that the FRG's interest in a strong China results not only from the mutual assurances that the FRG-Chinese relations have improved since the establishment of their diplomatic relations but is also an expression of gratitude for Hua's statements in which the Chinese leader stressed that China supports the revisionist plans of German imperialism vis-a-vis the GDR."

And now a few words of the West German hosts' response to their Chinese guest's statements. While declaring his resolve to curb armaments, Chancellor Schmidt nevertheless made a clear promise that he would support NATO's new armament plans. ("We have nevertheless decided to take measures to achieve stability on the basis of equilibrium").

As for Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his ministry's communique on the talks with Hua state that "to begin with, the FRG minister of foreign affairs thanked Chairman Hua for his realistic stand on the German question." The term "realistic" should be provided with an enormous question mark....

Also in his BILD ZEITUNG interview headlined "Why Is Hua's Visit So Important?" Minister Genscher repeated his thanks for "the clear and most sympathetic stand on Germany's reunification."

Even less intelligible is the statement by Horst Emke, an SPD official of note, who said that the FRG should "examine and attempt the possibility of turning China into a stabilizing element of world politics."

Hua's visit to Strauss was a chapter in itself. Its foremost feature was above all the identity of the evaluations on the international situation, denying the process of detente and refusing to see the importance of the CSCE for the development of the situation in Europe. Strauss stated that "it is impossible to declare that peace has gained in strength in the past 10 years." In his view the consequence of that should be efforts to maintain the West's military strength at the necessary level. Observing the conventions of the conduct agreed to for the Chinese guest's visit in the FRG, Strauss camouflaged the anti-Soviet meaning of his public statements in such a way as to be obvious to everyone.

The Christian-Democratic candidate for the chancellorship is a politician Beijing knows and respects as a partner in the anti-Soviet front. It is no accident that during his stay in Munich Hua called Strauss "our world friend who enjoys the particularly deep admiration of the Chinese people because of his farsightedness and perspicacity."

However, if we assume that Hua made his trip to the FRG with an eye mainly on the problem of detente and of the attitude toward the USSR and other socialist countries, then we would be hard put to call it successful. The Germans are realists, and it is not for nothing that the term "realpolitik," meaning the necessity to obey realities, has been part of German politics for a long time. The aforementioned Theo Sommer has put it quite explicitly: "It would be better for us not to hope too much concerning the Soviet-Chinese dispute and nothing at all insofar as unification is concerned, to which China, despite all its sympathizing assurances, is absolutely unable to contribute."

Of course, Theo Sommer is right, and all the reasonable FRG politicians know it. What Bonn understands concerning unification is an issue for the Germans and for all Europe as well. For the German decision on unification in 1871 Europe had to pay with two world wars, because that unification had undermined all the patterns of power in Europe. Today, too, the Bonn government is conscious that the implementation of its unrealistic plans would inevitably undermine that order of peace in Europe on which the nations' security has been based since 1945, and the might of the Soviet Union and the entire Warsaw Pact stands guard over that peace order.

China is not, and probably for a long time will not be, a subject in the European game. The possibilities for its activities in Europe are restricted to merely verbal appeals with nothing to back them, and Bonn knows it.

On the other hand, Western Europe is able to support the anti-Soviet trend of Beijing's policy by supplying China with weapons and military technology. That is precisely what Hua has been trying to achieve in Europe.

In other words, for some West European politicians, and, in general, for world imperialism, Hua can become a partner not in Europe but in Beijing, which is one of the central elements of the world anticommunist front. That is why we should view Hua's visit in the FRG also from that viewpoint.

The FRG has most vital links with detente and security in Europe. Despite some blustering statements, West German society is increasingly more conscious of the true interests of the FRG. And because peace on our continent is indivisible, detente is in exactly the same interest of the FRG as it is in the case of the GDR and Poland.

GYORI ARRIVES IN POLAND; MEETS WITH BABIUCH, LUKASZEWICZ

LD032337 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP, accompanied by Janos Berecz, head of the party's foreign department, (?are staying) in Warsaw. The Hungarian guests were met by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee and Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Problems of cooperation between the two parties were discussed. Information on preparations to the 8th PZPR Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress and the social and economic situation in both countries was exchanged. Also discussed were problems of cooperation and joint action by the two parties in the sphere of ideology and propaganda and some questions of international politics.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CHIEF EDITOR

LD022228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received today chief editor of the Viennese DIE PRESSE Thomas Chorherr and replied to his questions. During the meeting, which was attended by government spokesman Wlodzimierz Janiurek, the key principles of Poland's socioeconomic development in the 1980's and the problems concerning Polish-Austrian cooperation were discussed.

NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS POLAND

LD031042 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 2 Nov, PAP--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Netherlands Communist Party, led by CPN CC member Annie van Ommeren-Averink, has paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The delegation comprised members of the CPN CC Hans Geleijnse and Joop Knukkel.

The group had talks at the PUWP CC headquarters with head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Waclaw Piatkowski, and visited the Bielsko Voivodship, southern Poland, where it met with First Secretary of the PUWP VC Jozef Buzinski, saw work enterprises and cultural centers, and familiarized itself with party activity in the region. The delegation paid homage to the victims of Nazi death camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau in Oswiecim and Brzezinka. The delegation conducted talks at the All-Poland Peace Committee, the office for war veterans' affairs as well as the main commission for the investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland.

In the course of talks a broad analysis of the state and prospects of cooperation between both parties was made. It was declared that the PUWP and the CPN are both interested in deepening the process of detente, curbing the arms race, and taking effective disarmament steps.

The delegations of the PUWP and the CPN have been unanimous that the issues of peace and European security constitute a good platform for the development of mutual contacts, exchange of information and study groups.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN SESSION ON IAEA ACTIVITIES

AU032116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES), 3/11/1979--Speaking at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly which debates the report of International Atomic Energy Agency on 1978, Romania's representative Ambassador Teodor Marinescu highlighted the special importance Romania attaches to the activities of IAEA focussed on the promotion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Without diminishing the significance of the scored and foreseeable results-the speaker said "Romania, like many other countries, considers that IAEA should pay an increased attention to the fulfilment of its fundamental role of promoting and supporting in all forms the industrialization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, especially for the benefit of the developing countries." The Romanian representative warned on the existing tendencies to ever more channel the agency's activity primarily to its control function to the detriment of its function of granting technical assistance for the promotion of the use of nuclear energy to peaceful aims. He stressed the necessity that IAEA should indentify its programmes of granting technical assistance for the promotion of the use of nuclear energy to peaceful aims. He stressed the necessity that IAEA should intensify its programmes of granting technical assistance, should increase the funds to be earmarked to the elaboration of major projects phased out within a longer period of time, in the interest of the developing countries, of the more accentuated support granted to the programmes of building atomic-electric stations, and in general to the programmes regarding the multiple applications of nuclear techniques in the interest of the economic and social development of those states.

The speaker showed that one of the most important functions of the agency is that favouring the unhampered access of all countries, of the developing ones first of all, to the technology of nuclear materials and equipment.

He also stressed the importance, in Romania's conception, organizing an international conference under the UN aegis would have. A conference directly devoted to international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

ION GORITA ADDRESSES UN ON UNIDO ACTIVITIES

AU022013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES), 2/11/1979--In the Third Committee of the U.N. General Assembly the Romanian representative Ion Gorita stressed the necessity that the Third U.N.I.D.O. conference due in 1980 in Delhi should adopt measures and practical programmes with clear objectives, per industrial branches and sectors, phased out until the year 2000 and having precise terms of implementation, so that their application should effectively contribute to the total implementation of the aims and objectives of the Lima declaration and programme of action, aiming first of all at increasing by the end of this century, the share of the developing countries to at least 25 percent of the world industrial production.

According to Romania's outlook, he said, priority attention should be paid at the future conference to re-channelling the industrialization policies and directions, considering the evolution of world economy, especially as regards energy and raw materials.

In this respect, Romania proposed that a special item be included on the conference's agenda regarding international cooperation in the field of the trend of new development of industrial technologies, for increasing the industrial capacities of the developing countries.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CANADA IN OTTAWA

AU031437 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Ottawa AGERPRES 3/11/1979--A protocol was signed at the end of the proceedings of the Romanian-Canadian Joint Government Commission held in Ottawa which stipulates measures aiming at expanding the goods exchanges between the two countries and the long-term cooperation in the nuclear, industrial, mining as well as in other domains. Measures are also provided for with regard to the Romanian-Canadian cooperation in third markets.

The chairman for Romania of the joint commission, Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, had talks with the ministers of industry and foreign trade, with the president of the Atomic Energy Society of Canada as well as with other officials.

The two sides expressed the wish to further develop the good relations between Romania and the host-country, for mutual benefit. The interest of Canada was also manifest to become one of the major partners of Romania in the sphere of economic relations.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIAN MINISTER KHUBCHEV

Received by Oprea

AU021547 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, today received Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is paying a visit to our country. During the meeting, both sides expressed satisfaction with the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries--relations that are developing in the spirit of the decisions and understandings concluded between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. They also discussed issues concerning the continuous expansion and development of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic cooperation and collaboration, particularly in electronics, electrical engineering, data processing and participation in economic projects of mutual interest.

Avram Meeting

AU032003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 3 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/11/1979--A working meeting took place in Bucharest on November 2 and 3 between Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian minister of electronics and electrical engineering.

The two ministers established a programme for the increase of good deliveries, the expansion of specialization and the long-term collaboration between the two ministries in the field of electronics and electrical engineering. They also signed an aide-memoire which stipulates measures for enlarging the volume of exchanges in the 1981-1985 period and the guidelines of the economic and technico-scientific collaboration in the production of power equipment, computation technique, automation means, electronic component elements and technological equipment specific to the electronic industry.

NOVIKOV DELEGATION VISITS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

ID022253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 2 Nov 79 ID

[Text] Sarajevo--Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and his colleagues received today the delegation of the USSR Council of Ministers, led by Vladimir Nikolayevich Novikov, deputy chairman of the Council of ministers. The delegation is on a visit of several days to our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

The delegation from the Soviet Union was informed of the socioeconomic development of Bosnia-Hercegovina as well as of the goals and main directions of development in 1980 and in particular of the foundations of the development in the next medium-term period.

It was noted that the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina has reached a high degree of economic cooperation with the USSR within the framework of the entire cooperation between the SFRY and the Soviet Union and that the results to date in this sphere represent a good basis for its further development and promotion.

REPORTAGE ON TITO'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

Address to Yugoslavs in Romania

ID032300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 3 Nov 79 ID

[TEXT] Bucharest--President Tito had a meeting this evening at the Villa Primarava with representatives of Yugoslav citizens who live and work in Romania. Reference was made to the working conditions of Yugoslav citizens, including students, of whom there are over 300. President Tito was presented with a painting as a memento of his visit to Romania and of his meeting with Yugoslav citizens.

Addressing the Yugoslavs present, President Tito spoke in highly appreciative terms of the significance of the talks which he had with President Ceausescu on bilateral relations and international issues. President Tito stressed that Yugoslavia's and Romania's views on many issues were identical or very similar.

"We came to the joint conclusion," President Tito said, "that our economic relations do not keep pace with our political relations, which are much better. We agreed that there are broad possibilities for the expansion of economic cooperation, for the development of cooperation as well as for joint ventures in thrid markets. We, for our part, will do everything necessary in this respect. You who are here are working as best you can. Some matters should be mastered [izuciti] more thoroughly. The economies of our two countries are complementary in nature. In a word, there are no problems between us which could represent a hindrance to the expansion of cooperation."

President Tito then went on to say that our two countries also view in the same way the situation in the world and international relations.

President Tito then spoke of the policy and the movement of nonalinement in the light of the recent sixth summit of the nonalined in Havana and of the decisions adopted at that summit.

Then President Tito spoke to those present about the current international situation and he stressed that particular attention should be paid to the struggle for disarmament. "Disarmament is the main thing in the world," President Tito said, and added that the present world situation is very difficult and that detente is stagnating. "We have always stressed that detente should be universal and that it must not be reduced merely to relations by blocs and great powers. If this is not the case, it is not worth much. However, detente, even such as it has been, is now stagnating. We are, therefore, advocating that detente be expanded to all countries and that it embrace all spheres of international relations. This is what we must fight for." Tito went on to point out the great dangers stemming from the continuous arms race. In the talks which we had, President Tito added, we agreed that we must fight against the arms race which is, unfortunately, continuing.

In assessing his visit to friendly Romania and the talks which he has had with President Ceausescu as very significant, President Tito said that it is one thing to have contacts through mediators and through messages but another to come in person and hold direct talks.

Tito Statement on Return

LD042351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On his return from the Socialist Republic of Romania, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito made the following statement:

"Our friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania represents an extension of the regular top-level meetings which have already become a tradition between our two neighboring countries.

"With our host, President Ceausescu, and his associates, we had a very broad exchange of views in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The comrades who traveled with me held separate talks with their Romanian counterparts. The results of these talks are contained in the joint declaration.

"I should particularly like to stress the resolve of the two countries even more to develop bilateral cooperation in all areas. We shall continue to promote the already very successful political, party, cultural, scientific and other forms of cooperation.

"We paid special attention to the further development of economic relations. We stated jointly that great possibilities existed for cooperation, joint appearance on third markets and for other contemporary forms of cooperation. We decided to tackle their realization without delay.

"I stress with pleasure that on this occasion, too, the truly friendly character of our relations with Romania, imbued with reciprocal respect and trust, has been confirmed. Yugoslav-Romanian relations can in every respect serve as an example of good-neighborliness. This is of great importance not only for our two countries, but futher afield too, for security and cooperation in Europe and especially here in the Balkans.

"We have agreed to cooperate closely and to contribute to the successful implementation of the decisions of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, and especially to the preparations for the Madrid meeting next year.

"We also stressed our resolve to make efforts so as finally to halt the armament race in the world in general, and especially in Europe. We welcome all the initiatives leading in this direction."

"The exchange of views on many topical problems of international relations, and on the activities in the workers movement in the world, has shown--as indeed it had done on previous occasions--that to a great extent we have identical or close views. This is all the more significant because what is involved are the socialist countries with differences in their international position and with specific forms of internal development."

"I wish here and now to express our gratitude to President Ceausescu for the exceptionally warm hospitality and attention with which we were surrounded during our stay."

"We felt this warmth in the streets of Bucharest, where the inhabitants of this beautiful city gave us a really cordial welcome and send-off. We were convinced that the sentiments of friendship and closeness are deeply implanted among the people. These sentiments are reciprocal and they represent an invaluable basis of and encouragement for all-round development of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and good neighborly cooperation."

Sundic Commentary

LD050036 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] And here now is a commentary by Milika Sundic, who notes that the full success of the talks between Tito and Ceausescu represents a fresh significant stage in the development of Yugoslav-Romanian relations:

Countries whose relations and cooperation are based on the principles contained in the Yugoslav-Romanian declaration released today, and which strictly adhere to these principles both in w[illegible], and in deeds, also have the right and the obligation to demand from others that they behave in the same way. This is the essence and the result of the 3 days of talks held by Presidents Tito and Ceausescu in Bucharest. The example of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation is instructive to all, just as the principles on which this cooperation rests are also binding for all countries, regardless of the differences or similarities in their sociopolitical systems.

Although the international positions of Yugoslavia and Romania are different--as the paths of socialist construction in the two countries are different--what links them and what makes them dependent on one another represents the firm basis for cooperation in every sphere, both at the state as well as the party level.

Tito and Ceausescu held exhaustive talks, as did their associates, on all issues of mutual interest, and they agreed that the two countries should continue their efforts aimed at preserving world peace, at resolving open problems and at consolidating and further promoting Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation. What came to the fore in the talks was the high degree of accord on all issues discussed. This makes the meeting of the two statesmen particularly significant, not merely for the relations between Yugoslavia and Romania but also for all countries of this region, for Europe and for the world as a whole.

What represent the basis of Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation are the principles of independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and the right of every country to make its own independent choice of the paths of its internal development and foreign political activity. The cooperation between the LCY and the RCP is also based on the same principles.

Yugoslavia and Romania energetically oppose the use of force under any pretext whatsoever, the threats of force and all other forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Only an equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation by all countries can insure lasting and stable world peace. This also applies to the relations and cooperation by socialist countries and their communist and workers' parties. The crisis in the communist and workers movement can be overcome, as can also the crisis in the relations between individual (?socialist) countries, only with the consistent application of the principles of equality and noninterference.

With regard to the resolving of major international problems and the elimination of hotbeds of war, Yugoslavia and Romania advocate that all countries, and not merely the great powers, should participate with equal rights in the construction of lasting and stable world peace. They also support all endeavors in this direction, from those referring to the reduction in the arms race to the setting up of conditions for the building of the new international economic order.

Yugoslav-Romanian relations have been developing up to now in line with the same principles which are contained in the Tito-Ceausescu declaration. The declaration merely lays even greater stress on the significance of the above-mentioned principles as the only acceptable code of international behavior. Socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia and Socialist Romania have confirmed in the best way possible that neighbors can live in peace and friendship if they respect one another and if they behave toward one another in the same way.

BORBA REPLIES TO ATTACK BY VIETNAM'S QUAN DOI NHAN DAN

AU012000 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Principles and Intervention"]

[Text] Our press is being increasingly subjected to unjust and tactless attacks which usually distort the views of nonalined Yugoslavia on nearly all currently important international problems.

The Vietnamese newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has sharply attacked a BORBA commentary which says that by its armed intervention Vietnam has violated many principles of its own revolutionary liberation struggle, that it has become involved in the settling of accounts between the contradictory interests of the big powers and that it has initiated a conflict to which no end is in sight and which has taken an enormous toll among the innocent Kampuchean people. In this connection the Vietnamese newspaper is also grossly distorting and slandering the very foundations of Yugoslavia's policy, its independence and nonalinement.

With its military action in Kampuchea and even more with its obstinate efforts to induce the world public to accept it as a fait accompli, Vietnam has not only jeopardized its own prestige--won in the difficult and bloody liberation struggle--but has also violated the traditional principles of noninterference and coexistence between the countries in Southeast Asia, that is, the very foundations on which peace and stability in that part of the world are built. [paragraph continues]

How otherwise can the concern of the ASEAN countries be interpreted? On the other hand, today Vietnam also accused the ASEAN countries of "following the Chinese-American policy," even though these countries have stood in defense of those principles on which they had previously reached agreement with Vietnam.

The bloc logic of intervention induces its protagonists to see everything in the context of interests of the big powers and to settle accounts among other things also with the nonalined movement. Hence also the attempt to discredit nonalined Yugoslavia, its policy and the original principles of nonalinement. Hence also the attempt to divide the nonalined countries according to their policies in relation to the big powers. In any event, our country cannot be alined either with Beijing or with Washington or with their rivals for the simple reason that it is a nonalined country and that, as such, it opposes all intervention and interference in the internal affairs of any country, regardless of the positions from which such an intervention and interference may be made.

The threat to peace and especially the immeasurable suffering of the people of Kampuchea demand an urgent withdrawal of the interventionist forces. There is no other solution. This is the only way leading to an improvement of the general situation in Southeast Asia, improvement for which a strict respect for the principle of noninterference and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all countries in that region are essential. There is no need to emphasize that this also implies the elimination of all influence and interference from outside the region.

What is involved here are the principles which our country has always advocated and which have earned it great prestige in international life. On the other hand, the struggle against aggression is also one of the basic prerequisites of peace and security by which the United Nations, too, is guided. The United Nations has demonstrated this in practice by supporting Democratic Kampuchea at the session of the General Assembly last month.

The struggle against all forms of force, domination and interference is the basic line of the nonalined policy and movement. Nonalined Yugoslavia cannot be guided by any other principles and considerations. After all, a consistent nonalined policy is also a key prerequisite of anti-imperialism, anticolonialism, revolutionary attitude and action and of progress and humanism.

KOSOVO, ALBANIAN WRITERS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD050505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--An agreement on the literary and artistic cooperation between the Writers Society of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Writers and Artists Union of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pristina today. The agreement on cooperation in 1980 and 1981 was signed by Jasici Ali, chairman of the Kosovo Writers Society, and by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Writers and Artists Union of Albania.

The agreement recommends to the relevant publishing houses to publish literary and artistic works of high value which are being created in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and to cooperate in the translation of literary and artistic works from Albanian into other languages and vice versa and in their presentation. The two sides will commit themselves to the publication of literary and artistic works which are of special significance for the history of Albanian literature.

In the next 2 years, the Writers Society of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Writers and Artists Union of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as envisaged by the agreement, will organize two scientific gatherings, one in Tirana and the other in Pristina, which will discuss the problems of the modern novel. They will also organize a scientific gathering which will discuss the development of poetry.

The formal ceremony of the signing of the agreement and the protocol was attended by Dr Imer Jaka, provincial secretary for education, science and culture, the delegations of the writers of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and by Sokrat Plaka, the Albanian ambassador in Belgrade.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUINEA-BISSAU'S VIEIRA

Joint Communique

LD022126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The following joint communique was issued at the end of the official and friendly visit paid to the SFRY by Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 29 October to 2 November 1979 at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners, held talks in which the following took part:

On the Guinea-Bissau side: Fidelis Almeida Cabral, state commissioner of justice; Armando Ramos, state commissioner of commerce, industry and handicrafts; Dr Igacio Semedo, director general for international cooperation; (Lourenco) Santos, director general for natural resources; Mrs Henriqueta Godinho Gomes, director of the Office of the Principal Commissioner; Commander Joao da Sailva; and Joao Sanca, (in charge of) protocol in the Office of the Principal Commissioner.

On the Yugoslav side: Luka Banovic, federal secretary of justice and general administration; Dr Metod Rotar, federal secretary of foreign trade; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Drasko Nakic, assistant president [title as received] of the Federal Committee to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Kadir Alijagic, chef de cabinet of the president of the Federal Executive Council; Vladislav Bozidarevic, director of the Fund of Solidarity With Nonalined and Developing Countries; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Zlatibor Sudar, secretary of the Regional Committee for Promotion of Economic Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Dusan Jovanovic, director of the Office for Sub-Saharan Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Bogdan Popovic, chief of the Department for Africa in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade; and Neda Vilovic, head of the Section for Bilateral Cooperation with Developing Countries of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation.

During the delegation's stay in Belgrade, SFRY President Josip Broz Tito received Principal Commissioner Joao Bernardo Vieira, who conveyed to him cordial greetings from President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Luis Cabral. On this occasion views were exchanged on topical international questions, nonalined policy and promotion of bilateral cooperation.

During the talks between the president of the Federal Executive Council and the principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of Guinea-Bissau, as well as during other meetings, an exhaustive exchange of views was carried out on the most topical international questions of interest to both countries, on the two countries' sociopolitical and economic development and on the state of and prospects for the further development of bilateral relations and cooperation.

The Guinea-Bissau delegation visited the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The delegation was received by Nikola Kmezic, president of the Provincial Executive Council. On this occasion talks were held on promotion of cooperation, especially in the sphere of agriculture, forestry, and so forth. The delegation also visited a number of economic organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The talks and meetings took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, openness and mutual understanding characteristic of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. Note was taken with satisfaction of the identity or closeness of views on all the matters discussed.

Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic and Principal Commissioner Vieira positively assessed, during their exhaustive talks on international questions, the results of the sixth nonalined countries' summit, and expressed the view that the decisions adopted had powerfully affirmed the original principles and goals of nonalined policy. They stressed that the sixth conference of the heads of state or government in Havana once more affirmed the significance and irreplaceable role of nonalined countries as an independent nonbloc factor in the settling of major international questions, preservation of peace and building of political and economic relations in the world on the basis of equality, and emphasized that the decisions adopted would strengthen still further the movement's solidarity and unity of action.

The two heads of government stressed with anxiety the threat posed by the growing development gap between the developed and developing countries and stressed the need for adopting a more resolute approach to the establishment of new international economic relations with all countries' participating on an equal footing. They particularly stressed the need for speedier development of economic relations between nonalined and developing countries and for reliance on their own resources.

Particular attention was paid to the latest development of the situation in Africa. The two heads of government stressed that non-African factors' interference in the internal affairs of and disputes between African countries constituted a constant threat to the latter's stability and unhindered independent development. They pointed out the serious threat posed to peace in Africa and further afield in the world by the continuation of this practice. They underlined the irreplaceable role of the OAU in the search for solutions to unsolved questions, disputes and conflicts between African countries.

The two sides condemned the continuation of colonial domination and the policy of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination in southern Africa, as well as the attempts made by imperialist and neocolonialist forces which are stubbornly striving by means of constant pressures and various maneuvers to delay as much as possible the definite liquidation of the colonial system.

They resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa against neighboring countries--Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe [as received], Tanzania and Botswana--and affirmed their solidarity with, comprehensive support for and assistance to the struggle waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia under the leadership of their legitimate representatives, the Patriotic Front and SWAPO liberation movements, for liberation from colonial slavery and for independent and autonomous development.

The two delegations also considered other international questions and above all the problems of development, disarmament and detente, Western Sahara and other unsolved international problems. On this occasion they noted with satisfaction that with regard to these questions too, their views are identical or very close.

In connection with the Middle East, the two delegations expressed full support for the Arab Palestinian people and the PLO as their legitimate representative in the struggle for the restoration of their national rights.

The possibilities for the promotion of bilateral cooperation were examined in detail. It was confirmed during the talks that numerous still untapped possibilities exist for the promotion of economic cooperation and attention was drawn to the need for involving both sides in the realization of the accords reached.

During the talks between Dr Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Aramando Ramos, state commissioner for commerce industry and handicrafts, and their aides, a detailed examination was made of specific questions of past bilateral economic relations. It was noted that despite the efforts made to date, economic cooperation is still lagging behind the two countries' real potential and requirements. It was agreed to make fresh joint efforts to promote commodity trade and to develop broader economic relations and cooperation.

The Yugoslav side expressed its readiness to support the organizations of associated labor interested in participating in the realization of the economic development of Guinea-Bissau, especially in the spheres of agriculture, town planning, construction, mining and other sectors.

During the visit of the principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners the two delegations signed a trade agreement, which will give a still greater impetus to the development and promotion of trade relations between the two countries.

The results of scientific and technical cooperation were appraised in positive terms. It was agreed that in preparing the new program individual forms of further activity in this sphere should be orientated toward projects intended to contribute to the accelerated development of Guinea-Bissau and to the creation of conditions necessary for the promotion of mutual economic relations.

Luka Banovic, federal secretary for justice and general administration, and Dr Fidelis Almeida Cabral, state commissioner for justice of Guinea-Bissau, held separate talks on the promotion of cooperation in the sphere of their activities.

The two sides agreed to examine and support cooperation in the sphere of broadcasting institutions and news agencies.

The two heads of government positively appraised the talks held. They stressed the confiction that this visit and the talks will provide a fresh significant impetus to the strengthening of friendship and promotion of relations between our two friendly and nonalined countries. They stressed the desire to continue with the practice of exchanging views on international and bilateral questions of mutual interest.

The principal commissioner expressed his great gratitude to the president of the Federal Executive Council for the fraternal and warm welcome extended by the Yugoslav peoples, party and government to him and his delegation since their arrival in the SFRY.

Joao Bernardi Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of Guinea-Bissau, invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official and friendly visit to Guinea-Bissau. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be fixed at a later time.

2 November Departure

ID021126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, left our country shortly after 1100 today. He was seen off at Surcin Airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Immediately before the principal commissioner's special aircraft took off, Vieira took leave of Luka Banovic, federal secretary for justice and general administration; Bozidar Bukumiric, SFRY ambassador to Guinea-Bissau; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and other high-ranking officials of the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs who attended the visitor's departure.

After flowers were presented to the high-ranking visitor by children, he once again addressed his host, Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic, and thanked him most warmly for the hospitality shown him during his 4-day official and friendly visit.

BORBA REVIEWS UNFAVORABLE BALANCE OF TRADE WITH AUSTRIA

AU312120 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[S. Festic report]

[Summary] Vienna, October--In the first 8 months of this year, Yugoslavia and Austria exchanged goods worth $371.2 million, compared with goods worth $279.7 million in the same period of 1978. In the first 8 months of this year, the value of the Yugoslav imports from Austria was $284.4 million, or an increase of 34 percent compared with the same period last year.

In the first 5 months of this year, the trade deficit totalled $197.6 million, while exports to Austria covered 30.5 percent of imports, compared with 31.9 percent in the same period last year. The structure of Yugoslav exports to Austria is also very unfavorable because most exports involve raw materials, semifinished products and agricultural produce.

After the recent lively diplomatic activity between the two countries, the Yugoslav side justifiably expects that the Austrian Government will take steps to improve the unfavorable relationship in the commodity exchange. The Austrian firms dealing with to Yugoslavia predominately export finished products and are making great efforts to sell capital goods in Yugoslavia.

"Following the successful visit of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the talks held between our side and the Austrian side, it will be necessary in the future to make much greater efforts regarding an organized marketing on the Austrian market, which is not poorly organized now (we have 56 Yugoslav and mixed enterprises, missions and delegates)."

The current state of so-called higher forms of linkage with Austrian partners is also unsatisfactory and in some cases is only symbolic. The present form in which the Yugoslav economy is represented at various trade fairs in Austria is also unfavorable and outdated.

CHANGES PROPOSED FOR FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

Tito's Letter

AU312135 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1503 28 Oct 79 pp 6-7 AU

[Letter from President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to the President of the SFRY Assembly, dated 17 October 1979]

[Text] To the president of the SFRY Assembly, Belgrade:

Proceeding from the generally accepted initiative on advancing collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and pursuant to Article No 329 of the SFRY Constitution, the SFRY Presidency at its session on 4 October 1979 decided to submit to the SFRY Assembly the proposal to initiate a change of the SFRY Constitution.

I--The achieved level of development of the socialist self-managing relations and the further development of the socialist self-managing democracy and especially the development of the delegate system make it possible and require that the principles of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility be more completely and consistently implemented in all self-managing organs, organs of sociopolitical communities and organs of sociopolitical organizations. For this purpose it is necessary to constantly advance the method and the forms of organization and work of organs and bodies in the political system of socialist self-management.

Under the conditions of the functioning of the delegate system, the working people and citizens, through their delegations and delegates, constitute the organs and realize their own direct participation in the political decisionmaking process. The method of decisionmaking in the delegate system must become a more and more collective decisionmaking of the working people and their organs formed on delegate foundations, decisionmaking on the basis of equality.

A more consistent implementation of the principles of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility in the delegate assemblies and in other collective organs of authority and social self-management, as an essential prerequisite for the further development of the delegate system and of the socialist self-managing democracy in general, will make the struggle against the tendencies of bureaucratic-technocratic usurpation of the self-managing rights of the working people and citizens and against the tendencies of leadership ambitions and careerism and against other similar phenomena more cogent and efficacious.

A consistent implementation of the principles of the collective method of work, decisionmaking and responsibility in the organs of the federation should contribute to the further strengthening and development of the community of peoples and nationalities and of their republics and autonomous provinces on the basis of their full equality and the achievements of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution.

The existing basic principles of the SFRY Constitution and the provisions of its regulative section are in accord with the principles of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. However, past experience in the implementation of these principles in the interest of a further development of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility indicates the need to change certain concrete provisions of the SFRY Constitution.

II--Proceeding from the aforementioned positions of principle and for the purpose of the further democratization of sociopolitical relations, of a more complete implementation of the principles of collective work and of strengthening responsibility, the changes of the SFRY Constitution must concern the questions of organization and composition of organs as well as the duration of the term of office of president or chairman.

The SFRY Presidency emphasizes that these changes of the SFRY Constitution will significantly contribute to insuring:

--That the position and the role of the working people and of their self-managing organizations and communities in the political system of socialist self-management and in the self-managing society as a whole--as determined by the Constitution--will be more completely realized;

--That the essence of the delegate system will be further developed and more completely realized through the creation of the conditions for a complete self-managing and democratic decisionmaking in all institutions of the system of socialist self-management;

--That the conditions will be created for a more comprehensive development and strengthening of personal and joint responsibility for social decisionmaking in all institutions of the self-managing and political systems;

--And that the cadre policy will be further democratized and socialized and that, for this purpose, the principles of restricting reelections or appointments, of a more complete changeability of cadres in their positions and of a regular return of cadres to the associated labor upon the expiration of their mandate in public and other social positions will be more consistently implemented, something which should contribute to broadening and strengthening the cadre basis, a greater assertion of personal abilities and the prevention of the tendencies of reproducing political professionalism.

In this connection the SFRY Presidency proposes to the Presidium of the SFRY Assembly the adoption of a proposal to initiate a change of the SFRY Constitution in relation to the aforementioned questions and, with this aim in view, to consider and assess which of the provisions of the SFRY Constitution might be an obstacle to a more complete and consistent implementation of the principles of collective work, decisionmaking, responsibility and of the duration of the term of office of president or chairman, and should therefore be changed.

Signed: President of the Presidency and President of the Republic Tito.

Culafic's Outline of Changes

AU011904 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1503 28 Oct 79 pp 5-7 AU

[Stevan Niksic report on interview with Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] President of the Republic and President of the SFRY Presidency Josip Broz Tito has signed a letter which is dated 17 October 1979. The letter has been sent to the president of the SFRY Assembly and contains a proposal to initiate--pursuant to article No 399 of the SFRY Constitution--changes to the present Constitution.

Why is Yugoslavia's Constitution being changed this time?

We put this question to Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, the chamber which is, as of this moment, responsible for all materials concerning the Constitution, and which must make final decisions about everything in this connection until the adoption of the constitutional changes.

"Speaking from the formal legal viewpoint," Dobroslav Culafic says, "by placing the proposal to initiate the changes of the Constitution on the agenda of the Federal Chamber--which has been submitted to the Assembly by the SFRY Presidency in accordance with its authority--we are really initiating a procedure which will, in the end, result in the change of certain concrete provisions of the constitutional text. These changes are, in fact, conceived in such a way that they should make it possible to more completely express the essence and the spirit of those constitutional principles which already are a component part of our Constitution; that is, primarily to make possible a more consistent realization of the provisions on the delegate principle as a component part of our political system, and on its entire democratic character.

"Therefore, even though it is formally a question of changes of the text of certain concrete provisions, I think that it would be much more correct for us to say that, rather than changing the Constitution, by this we are in a certain sense only opening a process of adapting the Constitution to those requirements which emanate from the great social action of implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on advancing collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

"The initiative to change the Constitution, which has just now been taken has, in this context, a very clear limited purpose: It is to make possible these kinds of changes in those state and political positions. in the sociopolitical communities, for which the duration of the mandate is directly determined by the Constitution."

[Question] Nothing more than this?

[Answer] I do not exclude the possibility that some people may be unhappy about some of the things in our Constitution. However, SFRY Assembly does not intend at this time to open procedures for any kind of revision of the SFRY Constitution adopted in 1974, but will rather strictly limit itself only to changing those provisions of the Constitution which might be an obstacle to a more complete and consistent implementation of the principles of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, as well as of the duration of the mandate of president and chairman, as the Presidency proposes.

Although the volume of these changes is relatively small and limited, as I have already said before, the task faced by the Federal Chamber is extraordinarily complicated and responsible. A part of the work will be carried out by the Assembly's Constitutional Commission within the framework of its competence.

[Question] How long will it take for this work to be completed?

[Answer] If it is possible to foresee this today, at the very beginning, then it seems to me that realistically we can expect to adopt the amendments to the Constitution only some time in the spring of 1981. Simultaneously, it will be necessary to also initiate the procedure for the corresponding amendments to the constitutions of the republics and provinces and the statutes of communes and other sociopolitical communities. It is planned that all this work should be synchronized to insure that everything in this connection will also be completed by the spring of 1981.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP COMMITTEE SCORES FUNERAL CEREMONIES

AU021656 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Sarajevo, 30 October, TANJUG--More than 1 year after the legal time limit had expired, only 30 percent of the Bosnia-Hercegovina communes had adopted decisions on taking over cemeteries from their previous owners and handing them over to be managed by the organizations of associated labor or, rather, the local communities. This is stressed in a report which was discussed today by the Coordination Committee for Questions From the Field of Religion and Activities of Religious Communities of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference.

The report particularly stresses that in recent years rites have been increasingly more frequently organized at funerals that are not in accordance with the law concerning the legal position of the religious communities. Certain religious servants, it is said, address those present at funerals from distinctly religious positions, perfidiously attacking our socialist system of the League of Communists, and attacking from narrow nationalist and religious positions brotherhood, unity and togetherness. The working people and citizens have justifiably reacted to this behavior, although, it was said today, in certain circles the reaction to these phenomena has not always been in time or has been too cautious, hesitant and wavering.

BRIEFS

SERBIAN DEFENSE COMMISSION--The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia has held a session in Belgrade. It pointed out that the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the basic cells of society has been very pronounced in the activities of organs and organizations of the League of Communists of Serbia. It can be claimed with certainty, it was stressed at the session, that the League of Communists has completely mastered these questions and that all organs and most of the organizations are able to directly provide intiatives and to encourage and direct the activities of all factors in the performance of the tasks of defense, security and protection of our society. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU]